

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1897.-COPYRIGHT, 1897, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

ENGLAND'S PERIL IN INDIA.

BRITISH RULE THREATENED FROM TWO SEPARATE CAUSES.

sedition Among the Brahmins in the Cities and the Ameer's Intrigues on the Northern Frontier-French Ducle That Are Serious Sudermanu's tubibited Play-Carlist Plots in Spain ... Condition of the Phonin Park Prisoners.

LONDON, Aug. 20.-The alarming reports of disaffection and frontier rebellion which are coming in rapid succession from India should not be confused as part and parcel of the same plan or conspiracy. Englishmen are deceiving themselves in this matter, and the impression has become quite general in London that all India is in a ferment of sedition growing from some single cause. This cause is variously and vaguely believed to be the Sultan, the Ameer, Russian diplomatic schemers, &c. As a matter of fact, there is little or no connection between the internal discontent and sedition at Bombay, Calcutta, Poona, and other populous parts of India and the tribal rebellions at various points along the northern India frontier. The former troubles are among the Brahmins and other Hindus, the latter among the quasi-Mohammedan tribes in sympathy with the Ameer. The interior disaffection is due, in general terms, to the famine, the plague, and serious faults in British administration. The frontier and other Mohammedan revolts have undoubtedly been incited by secret conspirators with whom the Ameer of Afghanistan is in sympathy if not directly associated.

The British Government has now adopted a stern policy of repression against both classes of malcontents. The outcome of the double crisis cannot by any means be forecast with confidence. It is no exaggeration to say that the situation constitutes a serious menace to British rule in India and that it is giving grave anxiety to Lord Salisbury's Government, I have given in a former letter some details of the reistent propaganda of sedition which brought the Calcutta riots and the Poons murders as their first fruits. It is almost inconceivable that a prudent Government should have permitted the open incitement to murder and rebellion which was carried on for months in the native press. Assassination was preached withsut the slightest disguise. Here, for instance is a fair example of the Brahmin form of argument. It is an extract from an article in the Kesari, printed a week before the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieut, Ayerst, and unquestions bly intended as an incitement to those crimes:

Mr. Rand and Lieut, Ayerst, and unquestionably intended as an incitement to those crimes:

There is no need to find out new historical information regarding the assassination of Afzui Kahn. Let us proceed on the assumption that Shivaji killed Afzui Khan by a preconceived plan. The question—is this act of the Maharajah good or bad—is to be faced, not from the view of the Sh. Intis of Manu and Yajaraikya, nor is it to be met from the standpoint of moral principles enunciated by both the Occidental and Oriental systems. Laws regarding the regulations of society are for the observation of us common people. No one cares to investigate the family origin of the Rishis, nor does any one attempt to stick a crime on the person of a king. Great men are above the common principles of law. The view of these principles falls short of the level in which great men stand. In killing Afzui Khan did Shivaji sin, or what? The answer to this question is in the Mahabarata itself. In the Bhagavatgita, Srikrishna has counselled the assassination of even one's elders and blood relations. There is no blame when you do actions without wishing for their fruit. Shivaji did not hing to further his own aims. He killed Afaul Khan with a righteous object of the public good. If thieves enter one's house and one's wrists have no strength to drive them out, one may, without compunction, shut them in and hura them standing. God Almighty did not one charter ingraved on a copper sheet to the Mlechhas [English] to rule India. Shivaji unove te drive them out of his fatherland, and there is no sin of covetousness in that. Do not contract the range of your vision like the frog in the well. To think of the actions of great mea, leavethe Penal Code below and enter the lopust height of Shrimat Bhagavatgita.

The nation which cannot unite, even on are ecasions, ough never to hope for better condition. In religious and social matters we are becaud to fight to death; but on any day in the 855 it is desirable that there should be unity on any one matter, at al

The weakness or indifference of a Government which tolerates open sedition among the masses in India can have, of course, only one effect. A correspondent of the Standard points it out

elearly in a letter this week, in which he says: "There is a widespread idea that the Government, no matter whether it be that of Bengal or Bombay, or any other part of India, is afraid to take severe measures in quelling disturbances. There is an idea that the authorities will allow to their district officers no sort of discretion in dealing with riots and the like, and that it is perfectly safe to embark on the most pronounced sutrages and breaches of the peace, because the Government is either unwilling or unable to suppress them. The native press has so encroacned on the toleration of the Government so freely passed the line which divides lib erty from license, has indulged with impunity in such outrageous slanders and libels on the officers of the Government, even the very highest, that there is no wonder that a belief has pread abroad that the Government is afraid to exercise its full powers, and that it will not extend to its officers any sort of protection when they are assailed with the abuse and reviling of the native press. In fact, in Bengal it has been a custom of recent years to positively encourage the attacks of the native press on the Indian civilians who administer that province. Similarly we have seen how nothing was done to protect Mr. Rand from the slanders of the Mah-

Patta press.

" All this, and many other things dating from recent years, has resulted in a loss of prestige which it will take years to remody. On every side are rumors of disaffection; it is said that Brahmin emissaries are attempting to tamper with the men of the native corps containing Hindus, and so long as the Government shows a weak front to the seditious attacks of disaffected persons in the press and elsewhere, so long may we expect to see this spirit of unrest, which is so marked a characteristic of the India of to-day, increasing and multiplying on every hand. It is hardly necessary to add that the news of the frontier disasters and the murders of isolated British officers which have been coming in so frequently of late only tend to encourage and strengthen this spirit of unrest. Already the ignorant peasantry in various parts of the country fully believe that the British Raj must surely be coming to an end. Evil disposed persons go freely among them telling how the famine, the earthquake, the want of rain, and every other evil is directly attributable to the all a rulers against whom Mr. Dadabnai Naoroll and his followers are so fond of inveighing. What we want in India now are strong men."

The frontier risings, as I have pointed out iefly in recent cable despatches, have a very different explanation. Lord Roberts bluntly eays in an interview to-day that in spite of the Ameer's perfunctory expressions of friendship it is impossible to believe him innocent of all responsibility for the widespread revolt. Putting saide the vague suggestion that the Sultan of Turkey is the real instigator of these and other troubles in India, the attitude and motives of the Ameer may be examined with tolerable clearness. A friend of this potentate who has recently returned to England puts the case for him in an interesting way.

The Ameer is far too well informed," he says, "far too wise and far seeing a statesman, embroil hunself with England. He does not love England any more than he loves Russia. Why should he! He has himself compared his position to that of a swan on a narrow lake with back of wolves [itursis] on one bank and a Bengal tiger [England] on the other, both ready to gobble him up if he gives either a chance. He also a special grievance against England since the Kojak Pass was penetrated by the

that this tunnel was like a sword thrust into his entrails. I have not the slightest doubt that these frontier wars and worries give the Ameer keen pleasure and satisfaction, and that the more troublesome they are to England the better he will be pleased. But, though he may secretly wink at and perhaps encourage the turbulent tribes, he has not, if he can help it, the slightest intention of letting his inger be seen in the pie. He knows perfectly well that another Afghan war would mean not only his personal deposition and destruction, but the annexation of Afghanistan to the Indian empire. He has built up his position with great trouble, labor, and expense; he has now theroughly established his government and rules with an absolute authority such as no ruler in Afghanistan ever possessed before him. He has organized an army, he has regulated the finances, he has laid down a system of law which is rigorously enforced, and his succession is pro-

"In a word, he has done for Afghanistan what Napoleon did for France after the Terror, but he has no wish to put his work to the hazard of war, as Napoleon did, and, short of war, an exbibition of too marked an unfriendliness might deprive him of the sixteen lakhs of rupees which he receives from us and which he could not afford to lose. If he is inclined to overrate his own power and importance, it is entirely due to the too subservient policy for some time past pursued toward him by the Indian Government. They have gone too far out of their way in their attempts to conciliate him. A great mistake was made when his second son, a person of no importance whatever either in the eyes of his father or in his own country, was sent to England and received with royal honors. We knew what the Ameer wanted beforehand, and, unless we were prepared to do what he wanted, we ought never to have made such a fuss over his son, or, indeed, have allowed him to come to this country at all. But the important point is that, in spite of our mistakes, the Ameer will not allow himself to be drawn into a conflict with England."

The argument seems sound, but it is a fact nevertheless, according to the belief of the British authorities, that these risings would have been impossible without at least the tacit consent of the Ameer. The question at issue is, how far is he willing that the hostilities shall go ! The Government is utterly in the dark on this point up to now. If the Ameer is the head or the agent of a vast conspiracy against Eng-land in India, as some Englishmen believe, then there will be some interesting chapters of history to write in the next few months.

The fact that the so-called royal duel in France last Sunday had a little real blood in it has by no means silenced the ridicule which English men express toward this peculiar continental institution. It is a little remarkable, therefore, that a champion of the code duello, as it is practiced in France, has been found in the person of an Englishman, who, through the open sesame of a French marriage, has gained an in-sight into "the real duel as it is fought" on the other side of the Channel. He writes to the Times in all seriousness about the matter, and as his revelations have perhaps a typical interest, it is only fair to the maligned institution to give it a hearing:

"There are, of course, farcical duels in France and it is those which get into the papers, because the principals' chief aim is to advertise themselves. These duels are almost invariably fought by men whose position in literature or politics or the Bohemian world of art and letters would be improved by the réclame. But when the average Frenchman speaks of the duel, which he scarcely ever does, he never means those absurd encounters. The real French duel often proves fatal, if not immediately, at least after a few days or weeks. It is not uncommon to hear it said of a dead person, 'Il est mort a la suite d'un duel.' The combatants practically never escape with no injuries at all.

"In spite of all this, the real French duel seidom, if ever, gets into the papers, except in the comparatively rare cases when the eminence of one or both of the combatants renders secrecy impossible, and even then the publicity is generally due to a desire on the part of one of the

principals to advertise himself. "The true French duel, which is generally "The true French duel, which is generally they are exercising rights grant they are exercising rights grant to introduced to me by the land, and are practically exemplifying seen him in the dock while he was awaiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the dock while he was a waiting the seen him in the seen him in the seen him in the seen him in the seen hi bad breeding to question a Frenchman about docers. A Parliamentary Government is not any of his encounters. A challenge is not lightly sent, but when it has once been accepted | favors local self-government, with strong central the seconds do not attempt to prevent a meeting. authority, vested in royalty, of course, and based Any second who gossiped about a forthcoming duel would be thought to have behaved most dishonorably. It is a curious fact that the seconds are often absolutely ignorant of the cause of the quarrel, especially when it concerns the honor of a family. There is extreme unwillingness to bring a lady's name into a quarrel, and many duels are fought on some pretext in order to prevent this.

"But the majority of French duels are not fought about women at all, but with reference to personal bravery, implications of bad faith, and so on. An old man's quarret will often be taken up by a younger man, not necessarily a relation, who will fight for him, and the honor of dead relations and friends is as jealously guarded as that of the living. Of all the French-35 has not fought a duel. I know that the others have, but not because they told me so themselves. "In one case within my own acquaintance death ensued the same day, and the knowledge that a duel had been fought was absolutely confined to the two families concerned. A man I know well, who has fought altogether four duels, so seriously wounded one of his opponents that the latter never got up from his bed and died within three months. In conclusion I would ask any one who doubts the reality of the French duel why Frenchmen are so careful never to get | their duty, I entertain no manner of doubt, if out of practice in fencing !"

The talk of the week in Berlin is the decision of the Government censor forbidding the pres-entation of Sudermann's new play, "John the Baptist," on the ground that it is offensive to religious susceptibilities. The dramatist read the rejected piece to a small audience of his friends in Berlin on Wednesday evening. Those who heard it describe it as an exceedingly pow erful drama, and they are at a loss to account for the official prohibition. The critics agree that it is in every respect a serious, moral, and religious piece of work. The censor, by the way, intimates in his ruling that no dramatization of any portion of the Bible will be permitted in Germany. An appeal has been entered from

this decision. Herr Suder nann's drams, which is based on the story of the death of John the Baptist, opens in the year 29 A. D. at Jerusalem. Herod Antipas, son of the great Herod, has taken to wife his brother's wife Herodian, and, with her and her daughter, Salome, is about to enter the temple. In this all pious Jews see a bold profanation of the holy place, and as the priests are about to side with the unscrupulous pair, and by false promises are even persuaded to receive the King in the temple which his father had so magnificently built and adorned, they summon John from the lonely deflies of the desert and adjure him to stop this sacrilege. John comes to Jerusalem, and by his preaching fans the popular indignation to a flame. Herodias soon sees how dangerous this prophet will be for her ambitious plans. She tries to win him by her charms, but for her pains is re-

proved fearlessly by the Crier in the Wilderness. Half beside herself with passion, Herodias orders the guards to seize him, but instead of condemning him to death, as she first intended, she tells them to drive him into the streets. John takes advantage of his newly gained free dom by doing his utmost to prevent the royal

shameless monarch. But his arm drops at his side when he remembers the words of Christ, to which he has lately listened: "Love your enemies." John is seized and thrown into prison; but Herod, who well knows that his life was in the hands of his prisoner, visits him, and after a conversation with him feels a certain sympathy for this bold character, whose conception of the world is as different from his as day is from night. He allows John to move about freely in the prison and palace, and to be visited by his disciples. This circumstance is taken advantage of by Salome, the young step-daughter of Herod, who has been quite ruined by her mother's influence, to tempt the Baptist. The proud manliness of the prophet, who, in the surging crowd and in his converse with Herod, has appeared to her like a rock, has attracted her and excited passions inherited from her mother. Yielding to them, she carries her en-ticements to the last limit, and proudly ex-claims: "I carry a world in my arms." He answers disdainfully: "True, you carry the

world in your arms, for you are Sin."

The rejected Salome returns to the palace with a thirst for revenge in her heart, and, instigated by her mother, she demands, as the Bible account records, the unprisoned Baptist's head. Salome ends her dance holding the golden charger bearing her prize high above her head. Before his death John has received the joyful news that Christ is approaching, and shouts of "Hosanna" are heard greeting the Saviour. Herod raises scornfully his goblet to drink a welcome to the coming Christ, but his voice is drowned in the roar of the multi-

Death, often, in a manner of speaking, brings a man to life again, and this not in a spiritual sense. Such has been the case with Sir Isaac Holden, inventor of the lucifer match and millionaire, who died suddenly a week ago at Keighley in Yorkshire. Had you asked the man in the street to tell you something about Sir Isaac Holden on Aug. 12, he would probably have answered you, in Scottish fashion, with a question, "Who's Holden!" But if you had kent the question till Aug. 14 you would have found your man in the street a mine of informa-

As well as being a scientific inventor, Sir Isaac Holden was a scientific liver. And the fact that he lived to be within hall of his ninetyfirst birthday, and was out and about driving over the moors the day before he died, speaks well for his system. For breakfast he had a baked apple, one orange, twenty grapes, and a biscuit made from banana flour. His midday meal consisted of about three ounces of beef or mutton, with now and again a half cupful of soup. If he took a little dish, he had so much less of meat. For supper he practically repeated his breakfast menu. After the system has been built up, and the period of manhool has been reached, all starch foods should be ban-ished from the human diet, was his maxim. In addition, from early manhood, no matter what work was in hand, or what weather overhead, he never spent less than two full hours a day in open-air exercise.

Now that the Carlist movement in Spain is becoming daily more prominent, an interview which Don Carlos gave to an English corre spondent in Lucerne a few days ago is attracting some attention. It is freely talked in all parts of Spain to-day that the Carlists will strike their blow or attempt some form of coup d'état before midwinter arrives. Two members of the Chamber of Deputies, of opposing parties, in Madrid the other day openly laid a wager that another occupant would sit upon the throne of Spain before Feb. 4, 1898. The incident did not attract much attention, but everybody understood that Don Carlos was meant. The patient pretender at his Swiss retreat said this about

the situation:
"The Carlist organisation in Spain has greatly increased in strength and improved in discipline during the last ten years. It strictly observes the legal limits prescribed to political gatherings, conferences, &c., and takes the fullest advantage of the tolerance accorded by the Constitution to free lom of opinion and its expres sion. Carlists, when taunted with availing themselves of privileges which they, were they in power, would promptly abrogate, retort that they are exercising rights guaranteed by the trio introduced to me by the Governor. Having | MORE GUNS AND FIWER HORSES. suitable to the Spanish national character, which upon a powerful army and an honest bureaueracy. Not Cabinet Ministers, responsible to a Legislature, but Secretaries of State, responsi-ble to a monarch. We have to utilize, as best we might, the institutions that were available for the furtherance of our objects. Hence, the election to Parliament of several eminent members of 'the Carlist family' "-the Prince absolutely rejects the term "party" as applied to his following-"was effected in deference to my wish that 'the cause' should be adequately represented in the legislative Assembly by able orators, whose utterances would thus reach the cognizance of the European public through the columns of the home and foreign press; whereas Carlist eloquence, exclusively reproduced in purely Carlist papers some thirty in numberwas only read by Carlists, and could not possibly make propaganda outside 'the family, which, of course, is one of my principal aims.

"As for me, I am patiently, but hopefully awaiting further developments of the actual situation. There are to be no more premature and unwarranted demonstrations this time. Every Carlist who can carry a rifle is ready to fight when called upon to do so, as soon as he shall be supplied with arms and an apt occasion for using them shall present itself. When the time for action shall arrive, one and all will do need be, to the death. But no life shall be lost, no blood shed, in any futile rising. I am in touch with every branch of the organization, which, of course, is far stronger in the north than in the south, for if the Catalana may be termed the English of Spain, the Andalusians have much in common with the Neapotitan variety of Italians. The Navarrese, Galicians, and Basques may be safely reckoned upon to do all that brave and hardy men can do on behalf of 'the cause.' I can positively assure you that I am determined not to risk failure by overprecipitancy; but neither do I intend to miss any promising opportunity of proving. 'r. et armis,' that I am no degenerate descendant

of my royal ancestors." public attention to the fate of the surviving members of the Phonix Park murder conspiracy is perhaps somewhat impropriate. At this moment, when Dublin is decorated in honor of its royal visitor, when signs and sounds of joy are to be met with in every street, James O'Con nor, M. P., reminds the world of the other side of the Irish picture. Writing to the Pall Matt Gazette this afternoon, be describes a visit made a few days ago to Maryborough Jail. I cannot do better than give his own words. He writes: "Here is a bare chronicle of the series of events which it would be almost impossible to match in the history of any land:
"Butchered in the Phonix Park, Dublin, May 0,

1882, Lord Frederick Cavendian, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Thomas F. Burke. Under Secretary.
"Hauged, in May, 1883, mainly on the evidence of Carey, chief of the conspirators, Joe Brady, Tim Kelly, Daniel Curiey, Michael Fagan, and Thomas Caffrey. The informer, Carey, is shipped by the ent to Port Elizabeth, South Africa, but before he reaches land a fellow passenger, Patrick O'Donnell, shoots him dead in the ship's cabin O'Donnell is put under arrest, brought back to England, is tried in London, and there hanged. All told tine men suffered death, though the Invincible Con-

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tion. We have, however, added materially to the extensiveness of our line and are offering greater



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White Enamel Beds, In solid, highly pollshed oak, B4-Inob square top.

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is left to be desired,	
Bmith Axminster	bx18 Imitation Smyrna Lug, double faced, in rich designs
Body Brussels	LINOLEUM
All-West Ingrains 25 Very Good Ingrains 12	of the best make, in elegant patterns
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verdict of the jury. I did not think I should fail to recognize him. When convicted he was twenty-three. The man now before me looks at least 60 years of age. What havor is wrought by loss of liberty! This man was probably the most intellectual of the lot. He lacks none of the philosophic patience which takes root in the mind of the more or less cultured. Yet cellular life, with its oppressive sense of desolation and exclusion from social intercourse, ploughs in the eyes. Mullet made no complaint of harsh treatment in Mary borough Jail. None of them uttered a word of complaint on that score. On the contrary, they admitted that they were dealt with as leniently as the rules permitted. But Mullet has always been physically feeble on account of spinal curvature, and he suffers severely from asthma. Whether the season be winter or summer, he is periodically prestrated by this distressing affliction. Firmly believing sufferings, he pines for it; had expected it before Jubilee Day, and now hopes it will come

with the visit of the Duke of York. "Mullet retires, thanking me very warmly for my visit, and Laurence Hanlon appears. He, too, was quite a young fellow when the sentence of imprisonment for life cut him off from communion with his kind. Though agod beyond recognition, he is cheery, and seems happy in the conviction that the days of his punishment are nearly spent. He had nothing to say by way of complaint as to his treatment.

With head creet and twinkling eye, the our driver, James Fitcharris, store into the visiting compartment and greets me with a smile and with a flash of humor in the few words he utters. He was known for many years as the drollest and wittiest larvey in Dublin. How his cardiving colleagues came to call him 'Skin the Goat' I do not know, but by that sobriquet he was distinguished in his popular profession. He is the least changed in appearance of his prison companions, and, though he must be at least 70 years of age, he is as straight as a young soldier, and as full of fun and merriment as a sailor ashore. How this born and irrurensible humorist could have had any hand in such a terrible tragedy as that of the 6th of May, 1882, is a problem which would puzzle the subtlest psychologist. The general belief in Ireland is that 'Skin the Goat' was not at all in the Invincible conspiracy. As a carman only did he appear in the park, and it was not his neture to 'rouns' on any one, whether friend or foe. This at all events, is the The appearance just now of an article calling of the 6th of May, 1882, is a problem which ublic attention to the fate of the surviving would puzzle the subtlest psychologist. The bether friend or foe. This, at all events, is the universal opinion of the people. They say that 'Skin the Goat' was too much of a wit and a joker to take a hand in any serious, much less sanguinary, business."

H. P. C.

BROOK HAVEN OYSTERS COME HIGH. Great fouth Hay Men by Holding Them Until October Will Reap the Profit.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 27.-The Brookhaven Town Trustees passed resolutions yesterday prohibiting the taking of oysters or oyster spawn from the common grounds of the Great South Bay until on and after Oct. 1. Heretotore oysters have been taken in September and ahipped to dealers in New York, who held them back for some time and got exorbitant prices for them. The baymen think they can come in now for some of the extra price.

since the Kojak Pass was penetrated by the couple from visiting the temple. Incited by the tunnel to Chaman, thus bringing her within the people, he tries to prevent their entrance into the say striking distance of Kandahar. He said its court, and picks up a stone to throw at the remain in prison. Mulicit was the first of the first building to bear the name.

Armamrats.

The United States Army, exclusive of staff officers, consists of about 25,000 men, of whom 6,000 are in the cavalry, 3,800 are in the artillery, 12,500 in the infantry, and 2,500 in the ordnance department, signal, hospital, or West Point service. On Sept. I there will be a meeting of the Special Board of the War Office, which is expected to recommend on that date. deep furrows in the flesh, while it hardens the for the consideration of Congress, an increase of features and fixes a hunted, suspicious glare the artillery branch by the addition of two new artiflery companies, bringing up the membership of this branch of the army to the total which the cavalry now has. This change is thought desirable on account of the need of more men for the armament along the seacoast and is in line with the policy of European Governments, which have been developing steadily their artillery forces and decreasing correspondingly their cavalry forces in compliance with the changed condition of modern warfers. At the close of the civil war that his release from prison will alleviate his in the United States, of 200,000 soldiers in the standing army of Great Britain, exclusive of the native colonial troops there were 128,000 infantay, 23,000 artificry, and 18,000 cavaler soldiers, exclusive of officers. In the same year, the standing army of France consisted of 250,000 infantry, 62,000 cavalry and 39,000 artiflery soldiers. Russia had forty-two divisions of in fantry, nine divisions of cavalry and nine of artillery in a total force of 800,000 soldiers, and the Austrian Army consisted of 185,000 infantry, 30,000 eavalry and 27,000 artillery soldiers. Following the close of the civil war, the Austro-Prussian war, the Franco-Prussian war, and the car driver, James Fitcharris, stops into the visit- Russo Turkish war, the improvements in field

RELIC HUNTERS ASTRAY, Peril of the Tombstone of a Nonb Webster

Who Didn't Make a Dictionary. HARTFORD, Conn. Aug. 28.-One disad-

vantage of hearing a great name is manifest in the ancient cemetery at West Hartford, formerly known as the Old Burying Ground, There the stone marking the grave of "Noah Webster, Esq., not far from the grave of the Rev Thomas Hooker, the founder of Hartford, is being persistently chapped off by relic hunters in-borting amor the impression that it marks the last restor, place of Noah Webster, 'exteogra-pher, author, editor, and teacher. The stans ither author, editor, and leacher. The stone is baily scarred in consequence, and as it cannot be lept presentable long under this order of things a member of the Cometery Committee has bellought himself of posting a notice by it, read-

THIS IS NOT THE GRAVE OF THE DIGITIONARY MAN.

The body of the au her of the dictionary and of the old spelling book is buried in Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven.

Final Round Up of the Season Tuesday night Inventory will be taken

THE NEXT TWO DAYS Will See Busy Clearing, Closing Times.

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We want none of this year's goods when next year's season opens.....But can we clear so great a stock as ours of all accumulations, of all Dress Lengths | ent prices, for almost everybody knows that Doand Short Lengths, that must not show on Inven- mestics of all kinds are on the upward move...... tory lists ?...... We can, we will-for price is pow- It does not require an expert to determine the values

eriui,	and nere are an powering prices :
At 4	a cts 15 cent Embrotilered Lappets
At 3	Tg19 and 18 cent Dimittles
At 5	34 15 cent Fancy Lace Lawns
	4 15 cent Irish Linen Batistes
AL C	19 15 cent Delft Bige Batistes-best style
	19
At 7	34
At 5	34 19 cent Organdles-Bress Lengths
	4 11 to cent Organdies Dress Lengths
	12 15 cent Imported Crashes
	34 10 cent Fancy Woven Flannels
	4 12 oent Dress Ginghams
	Ta S cent Pancy Navy Cambries
	12 10 cent Apron Ginghams-best colors
	fa10 cent Grass Cloths-Short Lengths
Common Carlo	24 10 cent Grenadines-Black and Navy

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

The majority of the following are suitable for wear throughout coming season—they are not odds and ends, but fresh goods in quantities that have been bought far below value, that in this inventory taking. anic are offered at lower prices than we ourselves | There are Tapestries, Chemilto and Damasks.

	could again buy.		
	Fancy Silks-light and dark	.20:	worth .56
	Black Indias-plain and figured	.29:	worth .45
ï	27-Inch in lias-Dots and Figures	.39:	worth di
9	Chargeable Fig'd Taffetas-new tinta	.49:	worth di
ì	Black Silk Brocades-23 inch	.69:	worth .85
	New Black Serpentine Brocades		worth .95
	Fancy Wool Suitings	.10:	worth .11
l	Fan y Wool Sulthigs	.14:	worth .u!
ŀ	Fancy Broche Mohairs	.24	worth .45
ĺ	Tatfor Checks-Fall colorings	.25	worth .45
	All wool Debelges-dark gray	.25:	worth .45
ļ	Bisck and Navy Canvas Weaves	.25	worth .41
	Black 3! hairs—good lustre	.20:	worth 41
	All wool Cashmeres-40 shades	.21:	worth .3t
	Black and Navy Storm Serges	Control of the last	worth .8
	44-Inch Storm Serges	.29	worth .3
	Novelty Mixtures and Checks	29:	worth 4
	Imported Camel hair Mixtures	27.75	worth .6
	Imported Navelties		weeth 7

These Prices are all Special

They are made to reduce stock In some instances assortments are incomplete. in some instances sizes may be broken

PRICES ARE LOWER

than same qualities can, on regular occasion tory sale, when we make every effort to close out

MIN PORT	
German Damesk Towels-22x44	932
All Lines Ostmesi Towels—15x86	.10%
Unbleached Damask-knot fringe-91x44	.124
Cream Turkish Towels—18x86	5
Extra Heavy White Turkish Towels-22250	.15
Heavy Turkish Bath Sheets-2 yds. long	.59
18-inch Linen Twiil Towelling-	84
19-inch All Linen Check Glass Towelling	64
Bleached Table Damasks—58 inches wide	.19
Unbleached Scotch Damasks—72 inches wide	
Full Bleached Satin Damasks—70 inches wid	
Satin Double Damasks—2 yds. wide	.69
Fine Lunch Sets in boxes	1.79
Satin Damask Lunch Cloths-2 1/2 yds. long	.89
Open Work Bureau Scarfs-54 Inches long	.39
Squares to match; were .59	.39
Remnants White Flannels One	Third off
	arter off
Francelette Skirt Patterns—emb'd scallop	.37
Fancy Waist Linings Black back	9%
Cross bar Crinolines Gray, Blk, White	4%
Surah Ribs-36 inch-Old Rose and Pink	44
Scotch Grass Cloth for facings	64
Sateens in fancy shades; worth .124	64
Best Kid Cambries-black and colors	3%
Dout le Clasp Cornet Steels value 6	3
Velveteen Skirt Bindings-5 yd po	.12
Rubber Dress Shields—size 4	9%
Olive Glycerine Soap—S cakes in box	.12
Fancy Powder Puff Boxes; were .25	.12%
Beat Bristle Tooth Brushes; were .15	.10
solid Back Ciothes Brushes; were .89	.24
Solid Back Bristle Hair Brushes; were .39	.24
Fine Boudnir Tissue Paper-box	3 4
s oz. Furida Water-value .15	.125
French a Superior Bay Rumfull pint	.15
Mon's Dress Shirts-linen bosom	.29
Laundere 1 Negligee Shirts-coliar	
and outs attached were .79	.39
Mei Signt Shirts-fast color emb'y	.39
Men's Bathriggan Shirts and Drawers; were	
	77
Fine Taff a Silk Umbrellas-silk case	1.49

Children's rancy Wash Dresses; were Children's Fine Lawn Dresses; were 1.25 Girls' fine Heefers-# to 5, worth 9,50 Ladies' Richellen Rib Liste Hose Ladice' Swiss Rib Cotton Vests Ladies' Secraucker Skirts-ruffle Men's Linen Hdkfs- tape border-value .17 Men's Hemstitch Initial Handlets

Ladies' Lawn and Batiste Shirt Waiste Ludice' Fine Lawn and Batiste Ladies' Trim'd Shir: Walsts Ladies' Mull and Net Ties Japanese Crepe and Fancy Headrests Pigured Silk Soft Challen

Ladies' Fine Emb'd Handids

Openwork Denim Talle Covers Japanese Gold em 'd blik Scarfs Frameless Gold filled Eyeglasses Fine Black Morocco Opera Glasses 4x5 Kelat Printing Paper-gross dozen Ivoride Handle Tea Enives bite Bone handle, dinner size

oukst Knives—stag and white Beine i Blade Knives—pearl and buff-do handles Feen edge Shears beat trake greed Mantoure Scissors

The way we are selling MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS

proves that customers appreciate advantage of pros-

١	er anen nor tedatte au exbet	r to geretmine fu	e Autenon
	represented here:		
١	Best Blesched Sheetings,	21 ₉ yds	.16%
1	Best Bleached Streetings.	214 y ds	.14%
ı	Rest Bleached Sheetings.	2 yds	.13%
Ì	Best Bleached Sheetings.	A Varia	.11%
1	Heat Bleached Sheetings,	Theda	.10%
ı	Best Bleached Sheetings.	50 tn5	9%
1	Best Bleached Sheetings,	114 yda	9%
	Best Bleached Sheetings.	42 Inch	8%
	Best Unbleached Sheetings,	21 ₀ yds	.15%
ı	Best Unbleached Sheetings,	214 yds	.13%
1	Best Unbleached Sheetings.		.12%
	Best Unbleached Sheetings,		.10%
	Best Unbleached Sheetings.		9%
	Best Unbleached Sheetings,		8%
	Fine Bleached Muslins,	6 cent quality	4%
	Rivals-yard wide,	H cent value	5%

Remnants of Sheetings and Yard wide Muslins-at Mill Prices

UPHOLSTERY

brings to light several hundred odd pairs and half pairs Heavy Curtains, that must be sold before stock

98 cents to 4.98	Just ha	if their wor
SPLENDID VALUES IN L	ACE C	DRIAINS
All lots of which there are lestyle, have prices revised like t		four pairs of
Extra fine Luce Curtains	1.49	were 3.1
Nottingham-white and cream	1.98	were 2.0
Lace Curtains	.57	were A
Seatch Lace Curtains	1.19	were 1.6
Bly yards Irian Point Curtains	2.98	were 4.5
Still finer, with wide borders	5.98	were 8.1
Another lot white and cream	7.98	were 10 to 1

ON THIRD FLOOR

Best Wilton Bugs 24x63 1.98; value 2.50 Best Smyruas 26x54 1.67; value 3.48 Wood filled Art Squares, 8x2 y yds 2.19; value 2.68 Wool filled Art Squares, 3x4 yds 3.59; value 4.50 Brass Curtain Poles-5 ft. longfancy brass ends Window Shades-odds and ends .17; value .80 Cougo Holland—92 to 42 incb complete with spring roller .39; value .69 Mexican Grass Hammocks .66; value .98 strong Knit Mesh-pitlows and spreaders 1.29: value 9.00

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

Never at any previous similar time of year have w manufacturer's stock, which is the present utwell as labor, a purchase of exceptional interest, and enables us to give values otherwise impossible Every garment in this list is worth 38 to

50 per cent. more than price quoted. Empire Gowns-emb'y-two insertings. Empire and Bolero-lace and emb'y trim..... Paris styles --- finest lace and emb'y Lawn and Cambric Chemises -- extra length---lace and emb'y..... With 10-inch emb'y or lace.... Col'd Lawn—teep lace and insertings....... Cornet Covers—V and low—lace and emb'y... Fine Cambric-fancy trim-dozen styles

Final Closing of White Waists and Dressing Sacques, tucked or trimmed-soft or stiff collars, 49 cents 79 cents

98 cents 1.24 JUST HALF JULY PRICES!

Blankets HERE IS A PARTIAL LIST of the values that have made OUR PRESENT SALE

	Called	Measure.	
White Wool Blankets	10-4	60x40	1.4
White California Wood	10.4	12.00	1.6
Strictly All Wool Warte	10-4	60x 50	2.7
White California-Stronk	10-6	60x 10	3.1
White California Wood	11-4	10x88	1.9
Fine White Wool	11 4	702.59	2.4
All Wood White and Scarles	11-4	70 x 52	2 9
Fine White Wool	11.4	76×32	3.4
White California Strunk	11.4	70 482	3.9
Extra fine WhiteCalifornia	11.4	70x42	4.9
White California all Wood	11-4	THENE	4.9
Finest White California	1.1:4	70x42	5.9
Extra fine White ad Wool	11.4	70x58	5.9
Pinest White Austra ian Woo	1 1 1-4	70x88	6.9
Fine California	12.4	78x84	5.8
Extra California All Wool	12-4	7EXH4	8.9
Finest Australian Wood	12-4	18×84	7.9
Finest Australia's carrief	14.4	mil x rid	8.4
Heavy White California Woo	1 14-4	90x20	7.8

Crib Blankets

Box 54 Puro Australian Wool, waine 4.50 1.70 The above abort descriptions cannot give idea of qualities Weight, finish, texture, fitre and filling all have to be considered in Blanket buying In

our famous basements customers have every facility 1.35 for full inspection hows of cases of Biankets of every size and many qualities are evidence of a stock that, in quantities and assortments, has no equal in this city Add to great choice the advantage of our present prices and there should be no question of where 'tis best to buy-and that NOW is the time

No Groceries, No Liquors, No Drugs sold in our Stores.

1.98

.23

.11

.19